

# THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 13.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, DECEMBER 7, 1863.

NO. 226.

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ministrators of the estate of James Harlan,  
deceased, request all persons indebted to the same  
to make an early settlement. Persons having  
claims against said estate will have them pre-  
pared for adjustment.

All persons who may have any books, law or  
miscellaneous, belonging to said estate, are re-  
quested to return them to the undersigned at  
once.

JAMES HARLAN, JR.  
JOHN M. HARLAN.  
Administrators.

March 14, 1863—Yeoman o'c.

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# THE COMMONWEALTH.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1863.

COLONEL JACOB AND THE NINTH KENTUCKY CAVALRY.—The following correspondence will explain itself. Col. Jacob's letter is a reply to a call which we published three or four weeks since, emanating from a convention held in Southern Kentucky.

Curzon, Nov. 26, 1863.

To Messrs. Nathan McClure, President; Wm. A. Jones, Secretary; and T. T. Alexander, of Adair; M. J. Owsley, of Cumberland; G. W. Hause, of Clinton; E. Coffey, of Casey; A. J. Gullberry, of Pulaski; W. M. Green, J. A. Wildman, of Russell; Committee of the Convention held at Jamestown, Nov. 3, 1863.

GENTLEMEN: The proceedings of the Convention held at Jamestown were received in due time. It was my wish to have seen the Governor before I answered, but my business has prevented me from doing so, and fearing you may misunderstand my silence I answer as far as I can. Now I understand from those who have conversed with the Governor that all the twelve months regiments for the defense of the State are already organized. Therefore, if I were to call the gallant men of the 9th Kentucky cavalry together it would have to be for three years, and they would not be retained for the defense of the border, but immediately sent to the front, which would not meet the wishes of ourselves and people. I had a conversation with Gen. Hobson, who was kind enough to give me an outline of his plan for defending the border from the desperate men who have so sorely afflicted it. He will pardon me for saying that I approve of it fully, and I have no doubt if he is permitted to carry it out will not only protect the border to a very great degree, but will destroy many of the scoundrels who deserve it. He is keenly alive to your pitiable condition, and I feel assured, it gives the proper force and disposition of it, will adequately protect you. Whether or not will be permitted to raise my brave old Ninth and go to assist in your defense, I most certainly will aid your gallant Governor, who is using every exertion to protect all parts of the State, with all the energy that I possess. You may rest assured that every effort made for your defense will meet with my hearty approval and earnest co-operation and that nothing would please me more than to be again at the head of my gallant regiment, battling in defense of your firesides. When I first went to your assistance last spring I felt a lively interest in your welfare, because you had stripped yourselves of suitable protection by sending the dower of your youth to defend the honor and unity of our country, assailed by recreant traitors. Now that I have been amongst you and have learned to love your true, warm-hearted, patriotic population, I would feel it an honor to wear myself out, and, if necessary, to give up my life in your defense.

With many thanks for the distinguished compliment which so gallant and patriotic a people have paid to myself and regiment, I remain, gentlemen, very truly and sincerely your friend,

RICHARD T. JACOB.

The Murderer of Gen. Robert L. McCook.

The Nashville Union, of December 2d, says Frank Gurley, charged with the murder of Brigadier General Robert L. McCook, is now in custody, and is ordered for trial before a military commission, assembled by order of General Thomas, consisting of the following officers:

Col. John F. Miller, 29th Ind. Vols., Presid.

Capt. Jasper Partridge, 44th Ill. Vols.

Capt. Thos. J. Rhodes, 60th Ill. Vols.

Capt. Andrew V. P. Day, 10th O. V. Cavalry.

Capt. Albert M. Green, 6th Ky. Cavalry.

Lient. H. C. Blackman, 8th Kansas Vols., Adj't Advocate.

Capt. Hunter Brooks, Judge Advocate of the Department, who was with Gen. McCook when he was murdered, will be in attend ance as a witness.

Col. Miller, the President of the Commission, was a portion of last year, commander of this Post. He is an able administrative officer, and has won distinction on the battle field. Gen. Thomas made a wise selection in placing him at the head of the Commission. His colleagues are all gentlemen of fine abilities, men who have been tried and can be trusted in any sphere of duty.

(From the London Times, Dec. 30.)

The Irish Exodus.

On Monday night there steamed into Galway bay a very large ship, with some goods on board, about three hundred steerage passengers, and a select party in the cabin. Under the protection of the Isles of Aran, thirty miles off, and favored by wind and tide, the ship steamed up to an anchorage on the safe side of a small island, on which stand a light-house and a battery, and thence, by means of a steam tender, communicated with the port of Galway. No doubt, the whole town was roused from sleep to welcome the stranger. Four hundred new passengers, with their boxes and belongings, were carried on board by the indomitable tender. Last of all, amid universal excitement, every body standing at his shop door and ready to cheer at the smallest provocation, one of Bianconi's coaches drove down, loaded inside and out with large white sacks of letters. The policemen formed a line on the quays, already barricaded to keep off the shoeless and stockingless natives. The mail-sacks were put on board the tender, and thence, in a quarter of an hour, put on board the Adriatic, which, at half past two on Tuesday afternoon, steamed down the bay on her course across the Atlantic. Besides the four hundred steerage passengers and the twenty three sacks of letters, she took in Galway two pincushions of whisky and the latest telegrams. As to the puncheons, no doubt they are very pleasant compagnons de voyage.

\* \* \* \* \* But putting out of the question that desolate waste of waters, that strange old medieval city, its still stranger suburbs, the twenty-three sacks of letters, the twenty-eight cabin passengers, the latest telegrams, and the two pincushions of whisky, out and out, beyond all comparison, the most important article in that departure from Galway Bay were the seven hundred steerage passengers. They were robust healthy young people; very few of them married; what people used to call the "sinew and bone" of a country. Though "A Magistrate," in his statistics, set down to the national loss the few pounds in the

## Kentucky Legislature.

The following is a list of the members of the Legislature, and the counties from which they come, viz:

### SENATE.

1st District—J. D. Landrum, Union.  
2d District—W. T. Chiles, Union.  
3d District—T. W. Hammon, Union.  
4th District—N. R. Black, Union.  
5th District—W. W. Gardner, Union.  
6th District—B. H. Bristow, Union.  
7th District—Wm. Anthony, Union.\*  
8th District—Henry D. McHenry, Union.\*  
9th District—John B. Bruner, Union.  
10th District—R. H. Field, Union.\*  
11th District—Wm. Sampson, Union.  
12th District—Geo. Wright, Union.  
13th District—J. R. Duncan, Union.  
14th District—Wm. B. Read, No-men-  
money.\*

15th District—C. T. Worthington, Union.\*

16th District—Thos. T. Alexander, Union.

17th District—M. P. Bister, Union.\*

18th District—Geo. C. Rife, Union.

19th District—Ben Spaulding, Union.\*

20th District—John K. Gooch, Union.\*

21st District—W. C. Whitaker, Union.\*

22d District—Asa P. Grover, No-men-  
money.\*

23d District—John J. Landrum, Union.

24th District—John F. Fisk, Union.\*

25th District—R. T. Baker, Union.\*

26th District—Francis L. Cleveland, Union.

27th District—Jas. F. Robinson, Union.\*

28th District—John A. Prall, Union.

29th District—Jas. H. G. Bush, Union.\*

30th District—Win S. Botts, Union.

31st District—M. P. Marshall, Union.\*

32d District—Wm. C. Grier, Union.\*

33d District—John Power, Union.

34th District—Theo. T. Garrard, Union.\*

35th District—Harrison Cockrell, Union.\*

36th District—Milton J. Cook, Union.

37th District—Gibson Mallory, Union.

38th District—W. H. Grainger, Union.

Senators marked thus (\*) held over.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Adair—J. T. Bramlette, Union.

Allen—John J. Gatewood, Union.

Anderson—John L. Maginnis, Union.

Battard—Thomas P. Hays, Union.

Bath—Dr. Joshua Barnes, Union.

Boone—W. H. Baker, No-men-or-money.

Bourbon—Richard H. Hause, Union.

Bogue and Lawrence—D. W. Johns, Union.

Bowie—Joshua F. Bell, Union.

Brown—W. W. Waring, Union.

Bracken—Wm. A. Pepper, Union.

Breathitt and Magoffin—T. B. Cardwell.

Breckinridge—Alf. Allen, Union.

Bullitt—Wm. R. Thompson, Union.

Bullitt and Edmonson—O. P. Johnson, Union.

Caldwell—Francis Gardner.

Caldwyn—Dr. John Whitnell, Union.

Campbell—Cyrus Campbell and Jacob Hawthorne, Union.

Carroll—W. M. Fisher, No-men-or-money.

Carter and Rowan—Sebastian Eilert, Union.

Cass and Russell—John C. Bolin, Union.

Christian—E. A. Brown, Union.

City of Louisville—Messrs. Hugh Irvin, R. A. Hamilton, Thos. A. Marshall, and Jno. M. Delph—all Union.

Clarke—Dr. A. S. Allan, Union.

Clay and Owings—A. J. Herd, Union.

Crittenen—J. L. Hill, Union.

Cumberland and Clinton—J. H. C. Sandidge, Union.

Daviss—John S. McFarland, Union.

Estill and Jackson—A. A. Curtis, Union.

Fayette—R. J. Spurr, Union.

Fleming—Dr. Wm. Bell, Union.

Franklin—H. M. Bedford, Union.

Floyd and Johnson—Geo. H. White.

Gallatin—Aaron Gregg, Union.

Garrard—John K. Faulkner, Union.

Grant—E. H. Smith, Union.

Graves—E. W. Smith, Union.

Grayson—Caleb Stinson, Union.

Green—John C. Carlile, Union.

Greenup—Edward F. Dulin, Union.

Hancock—T. R. Taylor, Union.

Hardin—Sam'l. B. Thomas, Union.

Harlan and Perry—Hiram S. Powell, Union.

Hart—George T. Wood, Union.

Harrison—A. H. Ward, Union.

Henderson—Wm. R. Kinney, Union.

Healy—J. Pres. Sparks, Union.

Hickman and Fulton—F. M. Ray.

Hopkins and Webster—Bradford L. Porter, Union.

Jackson—Wm. M. Allen, Union.

Jessamine—Geo. S. Shunklin, Union.

Kenton—M. B. Bent and J. C. Sayre, Union.

Knox—James W. Davis, Union.

Larue—N. A. Raper, Union.

Laurel and Rockcastle—Wm. A. Brooks, Union.

Letcher and Pike—Alex. E. Adams, Union.

Lewis—Perry S. Layton, Union.

Lincoln—Thos. W. Varion, Union.

Livingston and Lyon—Thos. Lindley, Union.

Lyon—Dr. J. R. Bailey, Union.

Madison—Wm. L. Neal, Union.

Marion—Ino R. Thomas, Union.

Marshall—H. M. Taylor and L. S. Luttrell, Union.

Marshall—W. Waller.

McCracken—T. J. Burchett, Union.

McLean—Isaac Calhoun, Union.

Meade—Dr. Thos. W. Owings, Union.

Mercer—Elijah Galbert, Union.

Metcalf—C. C. Harvey, Union.

Montgomery and Powell—John T. Clarke, Union.

Morgan—Hiram Hagan, Union.

Morgan and Wolf—C. Hanks.

Mulberry—E. R. Weir, Union.

Nelson—Wm. Eliot, Union.

Ohio—W. H. Miller, Union.

Oldham—Samuel E. DeHaven, Union.

Owen—Dr. J. B. English, Union.

Patterson—James Wilson, Union.

Pulaski—M. E. Ingram, Union.

Scott—Dr. Stephen F. Gano, Union.

Shea—Henry Bohannon, Union.

Simpson—J. F. Lauk, Union.

Snyder—Dr. Milton McGraw, Union.

Taylor—Jos. H. Chandler, Union.

Todd—J. H. Lowry, Union.

Trigg—Samuel Larkins, Union.

Trimble—Evan M. Garrott, No-men-  
money.

Union—Jas. T. Pierson, Union.

Warren—Pierce Butler, Hawkins, Union.

THE COMMONWEALTH.  
FRANKFORT.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1863.

Public Meeting.

We are requested to call a public meeting at the Court House, on Wednesday, Dec. 8th, at 11 o'clock, to take into consideration the adoption of measures to raise the quota of volunteers for this county to fill the requisition for troops under the late call of the President.

A subscription will be taken up to provide for additional bounty, as an inducement to men to volunteer who could not do so unless suitably remunerated so as to support those dependent upon them in their absence.

We hope there will be a full meeting and prompt action on this subject.

Profitable Investments.

The Philadelphia North American gives some excellent advice to those who wish to insert money. It is well for all who have surplus funds to invest to heed the council:

"Though money has been temporarily scarce, capital can be easily had; and the recent tumble in the stock market has brought capital to a realizing sense of the unreliable character of many of the securities dealt in. It is greatly to the credit of the Government that its loans, or all the securities daily dealt in on the market, have maintained their integrity of price better than almost anything else. In five twenty year six per cent, the interest on which is promptly paid in gold has been subscribed to, all through the pressure in the money market, at an average of more than two millions per day. And what is not the least gratifying fact in connection with the daily large subscriptions to this popular loan, scarcely any of it is returned to the market for sale. It is taken for investment, and is held with unfaltering confidence in its reliability. And why should it not be? It is seen that the Government now, after two years of the most gigantic war that the world has ever known, experiences no difficulty in commanding the necessary means to prosecute it, or in paying regularly the interest in gold, as it falls due. It can be done while the war is being waged, who can anticipate any difficulty in readily accomplishing it when the war shall be ended? What better investment, then, for capital than the 'five twenty' Government Loan? But it any doubt, let him refer to the statistics furnished by the census tables of the various nations of the world. The facts which they present will prove the most satisfactory mode of dispelling the numberless gloomy apprehensions which are being continually conjured up by those who are disposed to exaggerate the extent of the calamity occasioned by our rebellion."

The writer by a reference to the state of most of the nations of the old world clearly disproves such a position, and shows that the highest conditions of national advancement have not been necessarily and materially affected by the extended wars in which those nations have been immorally engaged, and that a heavy national indebtedness has not proved an unmitigated evil. Great Britain, France, and the Netherlands have been called upon to endure fierce and prolonged foreign and domestic wars, and yet have attained a very high prosperity. Notwithstanding an enormous national indebtedness and the extent and magnitude of their wars, neither these wars nor their immense indebtedness, has had the effect to destroy their elasticity, nor to check the progress of their general prosperity. It is such as the case with these and such nations who have but slight room for future development, what must be the untold resources of such a country as ours. Our country is yet in its infancy—just beginning to grow, and, when compared with the old nations of Europe, there are enormous advantages in our favor. From any point we choose to view the future of this nation with reference to its pecuniary and financial resources, it must be apparent to every dispassionate, intelligent reasoner, that its credit will live unimpaired to the end.

Even if the rebellion should succeed, there would still be enough of honor, inclination and ability to pay all our present and prospective debt growing out of this rebellion. But the success of the rebellion is not within the bounds of probability—nay, not within the bounds of possibility. It cannot succeed—it will not succeed. This is as clear as it is possible for any future event to be.

The Government will be saved—the Union preserved and the Nation restored. The sure and certain fate of the Government, its certain and inevitable salvation, go very far, if it is not conclusive, to establish a firm faith in its public credit.

Thus far our national finances have been managed with signal ability. Our indebtedness is becoming very great, but we can stand it and more too.

It is important for the general prosperity of the nation that public confidence in its credit should be firm and universal among its own citizens. We have, thus far, got along without resorting to a foreign loan, or asking for foreign aid of any kind. The people have in all things born the Nation through its troubles, and furnished the resources by which it was sustained. Let them continue to do so.

We know of no better investment than in the U. S. bonds. Any one who has a sum of greenbacks, and who may feel the slightest uneasiness with regard to them, can buy U. S. 5-20s at par. The whole amount of this character of bonds authorized by law to be issued is five hundred millions of dollars. Nearly four hundred millions have been already subscribed for and paid into the treasury, mostly within the last seven months. The large demand from abroad, and the rapidly increasing home demand, will, in a very short period, absorb the balance. The interest and principal of these bonds are payable in gold, and, thus far, the

Government has been prompt in meeting the interest. It is nominally a six per cent loan payable in coin, but, if gold remains at the present rate of premium, it is equivalent to nine per cent per annum. The interest is payable half yearly. These bonds can be bought in sums of \$50, \$100, \$500, and upwards, are made payable to bearer, and not subject to be taxed by States, cities, towns, or counties.

The sale of already four fifths of the amount authorized, shows the general confidence that is felt in these stocks. They are being purchased by States, banks, corporations and individuals. Every thing goes to strengthen our faith in them.

COMPANY L, 2d Ohio Heavy Artillery.

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FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 4, 1862.  
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We understand that the Governor has authorized Capt. Sam Goins to raise a company of Heavy Artillery, from the active militia, for 12 months service, to take charge of the fortifications at this place. This is an important service and the company should be speedily raised. A movement is on foot to raise a bounty fund for those who enter this service.

Remember this is for home defense alone. Those who enter it are not required to leave here, but will be stationed at the fort all the time. Now is the time for those who wish to go into an artillery company to enlist; regular pay will be given as in the U. S. service. We hope Capt. Goins will have his full number made up immediately.

It will be remembered that Joshua R. Giddings was arrested recently by the authorities in Canada on a charge of kidnapping. Instead of going to jail, he entered bail for his appearance. He has recently come home, and, from what the Ashtabula Sentinel says in noticing his arrival, Mr. Giddings would have made himself a martyr by going to jail but for the precarious condition of his health. He was afraid that his martyrdom would prove fatal.

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